

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a network architecture. The diagram shows a central cloud labeled "NETWORK" (10) connected to two gateways, "GATEWAY (GW)" (18) and "GATEWAY Y (GW)". Each gateway is connected to various devices: a router (16), a server (16'), a mobile phone (12), and a printer (14). Below the gateways is a large rectangular block (8) containing several sub-mechanisms. The block is divided into two main sections: "MODEM RELAY CONNECTOR" and "DE/COMPRESSION SYNCHRONIZER". The "MODEM RELAY CONNECTOR" section includes an "ANSam TONE DETECTOR" (20), a "REMOTE-GW SIGNALING MECHANISM" (24), a "CM CODE DETECTOR" (26), a "LOCAL PROXY NEGOTIATION MECHANISM" (30), and a "PASS-THRU MODE INVOCATION MECHANISM" (22). The "DE/COMPRESSION SYNCHRONIZER" section includes a "SIGNALING MECHANISM" (34), a "COMMAND MECHANISM" (36), a "COMMENCEMENT MECHANISM" (38), a "DETECTION MECHANISM" (40), a "RELAYING MECHANISM" (42), and a "DATA DISCARD MECHANISM" (44). Arrows indicate the flow of data and signaling between these components and the gateways.

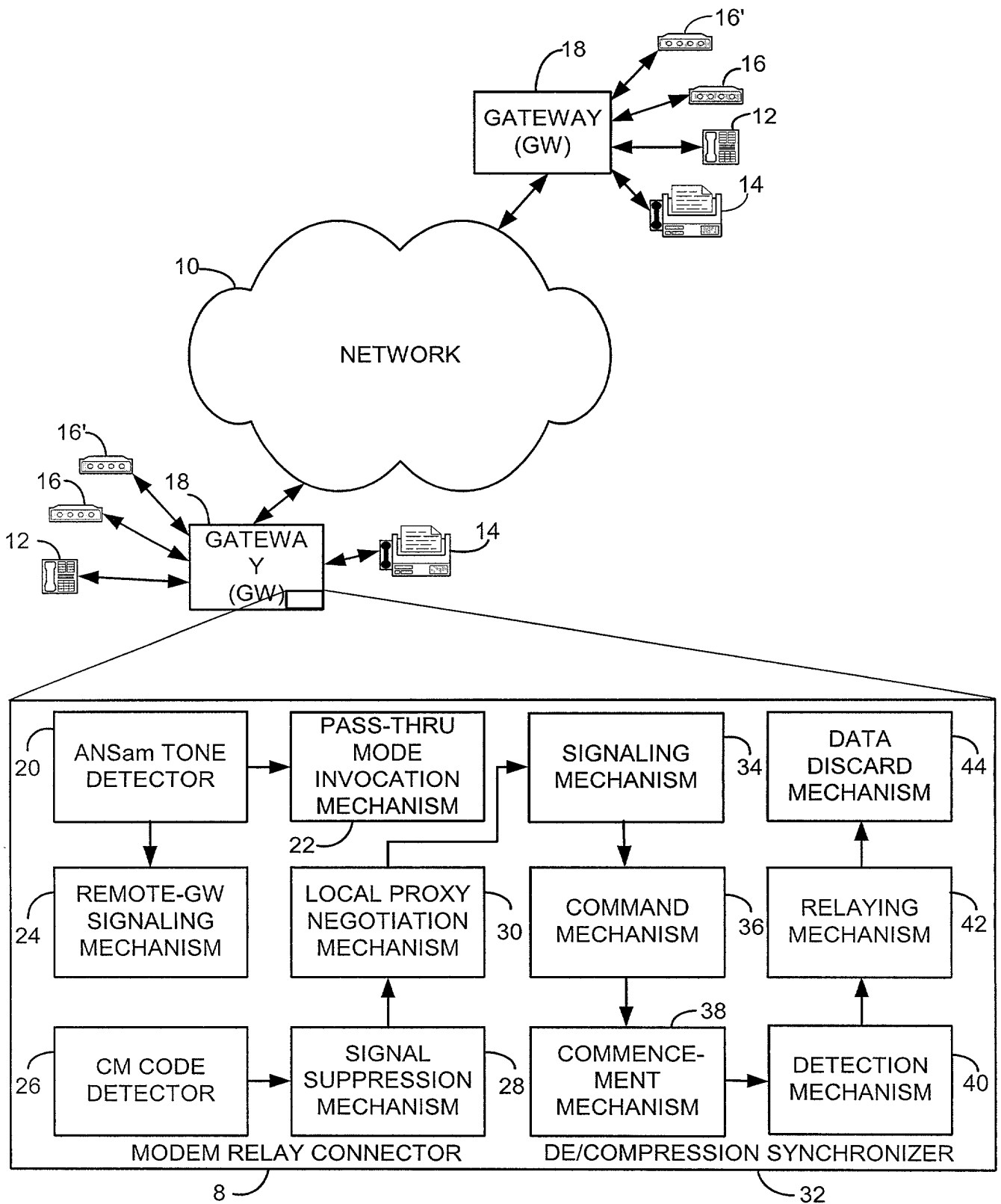


FIG. 2 is a flowchart illustrating a process for negotiating a local physical layer. The process begins with a condition gateway to detect an ANSam tone (100). If the ANSam tone is detected (YES), the process invokes a pass-thru mode and a condition gateway to detect a CM code (200). If the CM code is detected (YES), the process suppresses the transmission of signals (300). If the CM code is not detected (NO), the process proceeds to a decision diamond (400) to determine if the called leg is active. If the called leg is active (YES), the process transmits at least two consecutive, identical CM codes (400b). If the called leg is not active (NO), the process receives two consecutive, identical CM codes (400a). Both paths (400a and 400b) lead to the completion of the negotiation of the local physical layer (500).

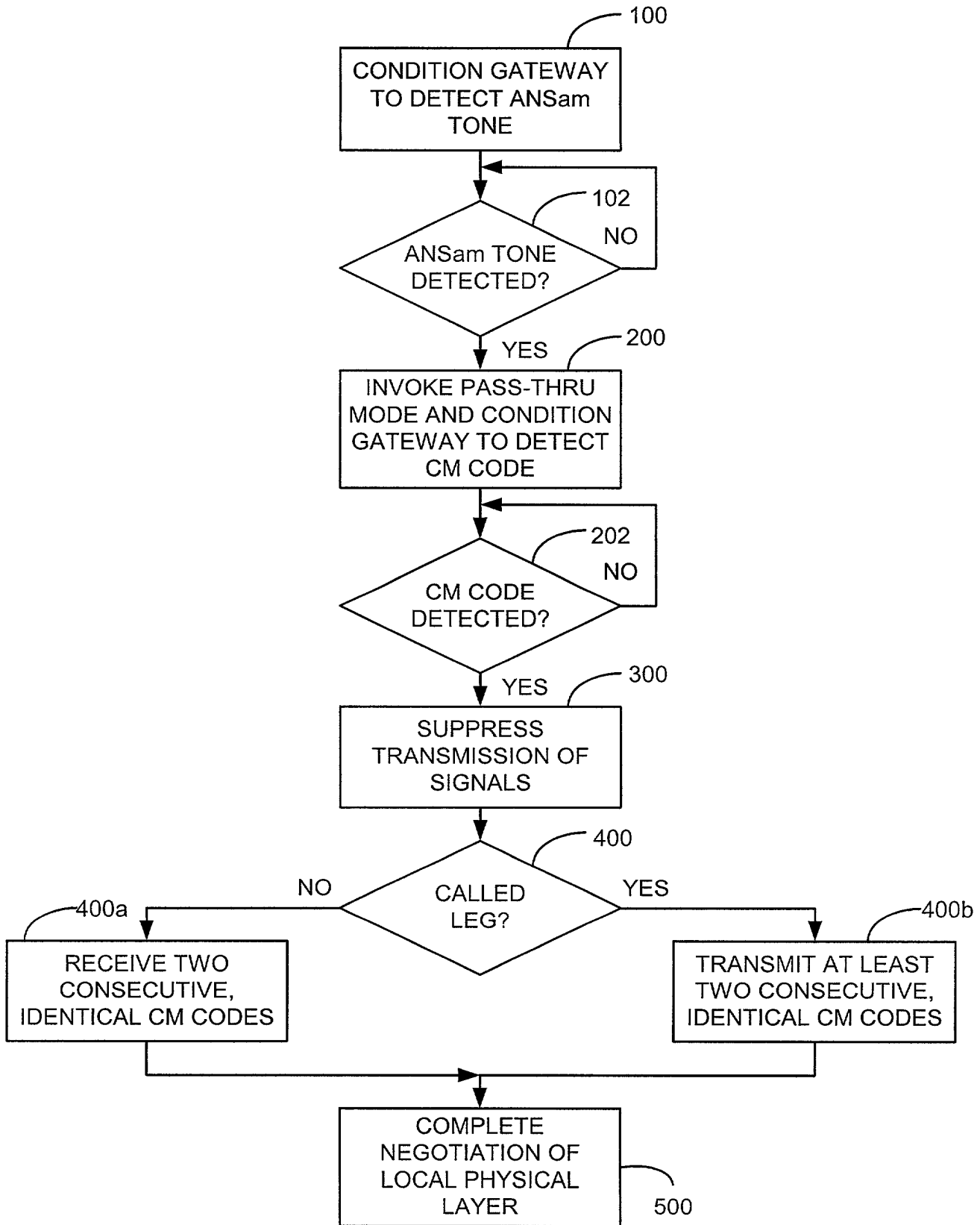


FIG. 2

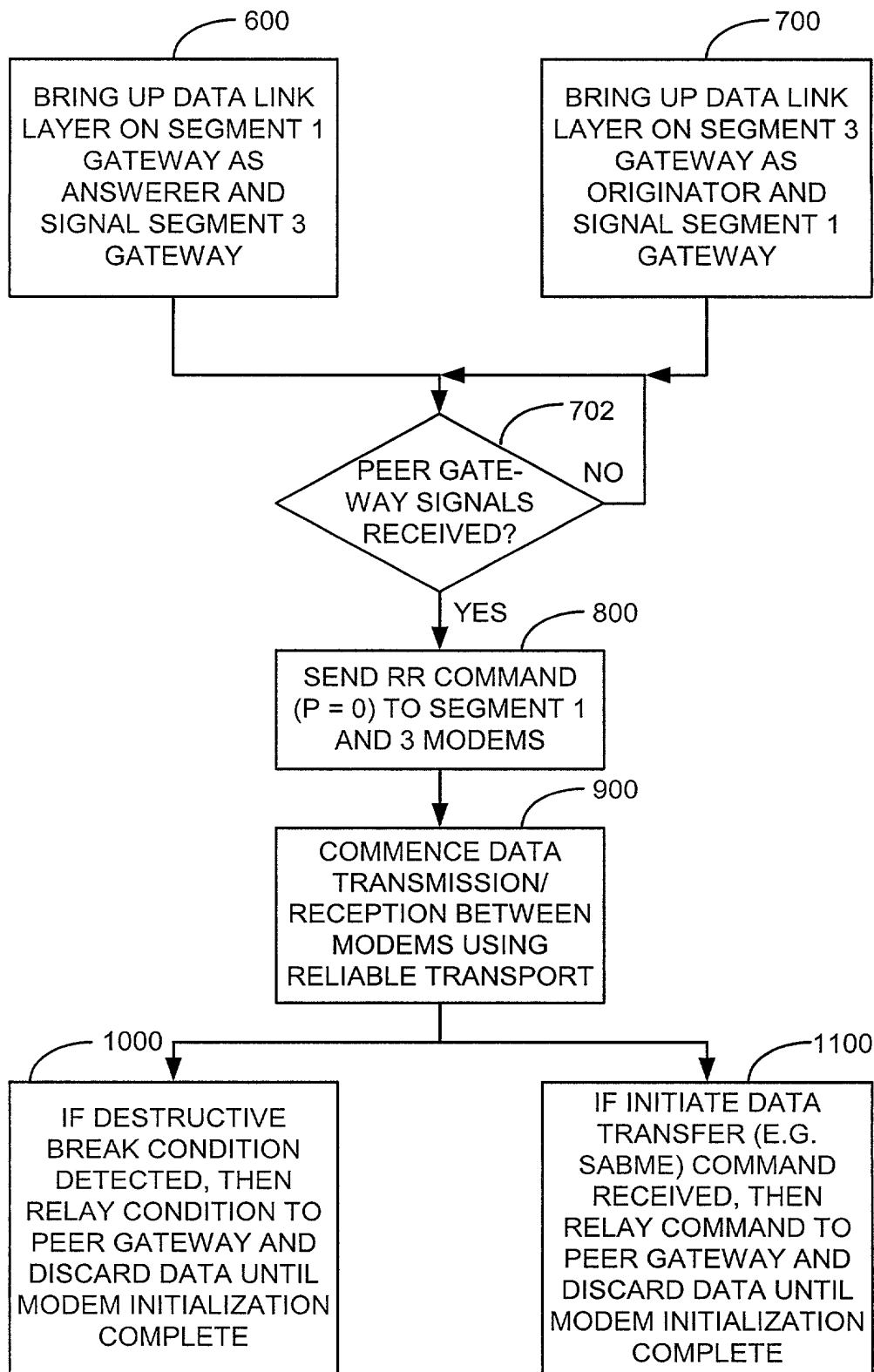


FIG. 3